

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Cancelled)

2. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 4, wherein the plural modulated radio frequency carriers have been modulated using Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM).

3. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 4, wherein the timing correction unit performs the timing drift compensation using a frequency estimation and frequency domain channel estimation.

4. (Currently Amended) A radio receiver system comprising:

a radio receiver which receives plural modulated radio frequency carriers and produces therefrom a modulated base-band signal, the plural modulated radio frequency carriers having been transmitted by a radio transmitter operating in accordance with a transmitter sample clock;

a receiver sample clock which is used for sampling the modulated base-band signal;

a timing correction unit which performs in the frequency domain a timing drift compensation between the transmitter sample clock and the receiver sample clock;

a demodulation section which comprises the timing correction unit, and wherein the demodulation section further comprises:

a frequency offset estimation unit which outputs a frequency offset estimation;

a frequency correction unit which receives the modulated base-band signal and outputs a frequency corrected modulated base-band signal;

a fast Fourier transform (FFT) unit which receives the frequency corrected modulated base-band signal and outputs a frequency domain modulated subcarrier signal;

a channel estimation unit which uses the frequency corrected modulated base-band signal to generate a frequency domain channel estimate which is applied to the timing correction unit;

wherein the timing correction unit generates a time corrected channel estimate;

a demodulator which uses the frequency domain modulated subcarrier signal and the time corrected channel estimate to generate a demodulated signal.

5. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 4, wherein the timing correction unit estimates a timing drift value and compensates for the timing drift value in the frequency domain by applying an appropriate phase factor to a subcarrier to update the channel estimate and thereby provide the time corrected channel estimate.

6. (Original) The apparatus of claim 5, wherein the timing correction unit updates the channel estimate using a relationship

$$H_m[k] = \exp(j \cdot \phi_{m,k}) \cdot H_m[0]$$

wherein:

$H_m[k]$  is the time corrected channel estimate for a time index measured in data symbols  $k$ ;  $H_m[0]$  is the frequency domain channel estimate for the data symbol  $k$ ;  $\phi_{m,k}$  is the phase factor; and wherein  $m$  is a subcarrier index for used subcarriers.

7. (Original) The apparatus of claim 6, wherein the phase factor  $\phi_{m,k}$  is defined by the following expression:

$$\phi_{m,k} = \frac{(T_s \cdot (k - 1) + T_{init}) \cdot t_0}{T} \cdot \frac{m}{32} \cdot \pi$$

wherein:

$m$  is the subcarrier index;

$k$  is the time index measured in data symbols;

$T_s$  is a symbol time;

$T$  is a sample time;

$T_{init}$  is a time between a reference time and a first data symbol; and

$t_0$  is the timing drift value.

8. (Original) The apparatus of claim 7, wherein the timing drift value  $t_0$  is derived from the following relationship:

$$t_0 = \frac{f_{off}}{f_c}$$

wherein  $f_{off}$  is an absolute frequency offset estimate in Hz, and  $f_c$  is a carrier frequency in Hz.

9. (Original) The apparatus of claim 4, wherein the frequency offset estimation unit is a preamble directed frequency offset estimation unit which receives the modulated base-band signal.

10. (Original) The apparatus of claim 9, further comprising a decision directed frequency offset estimation unit which is connected to receive respective inputs from the demodulation unit, the timing correction unit, and the fast Fourier transform (FFT) unit.

11. (Original) The apparatus of claim 4, wherein the frequency offset estimation unit is a decision directed frequency offset estimation unit which is connected to receive respective inputs from the demodulation unit, the timing correction unit, and the fast Fourier transform (FFT) unit.

12. (Original) The apparatus of claim 4, wherein updating of the channel estimate for the timing drift compensation occurs every  $M^{\text{th}}$  symbol.

13. (Original) The apparatus of claim 12, wherein a value for M is selected based on a particular link adaptation mode.

14. (Cancelled)

15. (Currently Amended) ~~The apparatus of claim 14, further comprising~~  
A radio receiver system comprising:  
a radio receiver which receives plural modulated radio frequency carriers and  
produces therefrom a modulated base-band signal, the plural modulated radio frequency  
carriers having been transmitted by a radio transmitter operating in accordance with a  
transmitter sample clock;  
a receiver sample clock which is used for sampling the modulated base-band  
signal;  
a timing correction unit which performs in the frequency domain a timing drift  
compensation between the transmitter sample clock and the receiver sample clock;  
a demodulation section which comprises the timing correction unit, and wherein  
the demodulation section further comprises:  
    a frequency offset estimation unit which outputs a frequency offset  
    estimation;  
    a frequency correction unit which receives the modulated base-band signal  
    and outputs a frequency corrected modulated base-band signal;  
    a fast Fourier transform (FFT) unit which receives the frequency corrected  
    digital complex modulated base-band signal and outputs, for each subcarrier, a frequency  
    domain modulated subcarrier signal which is applied to the demodulator;  
    a channel estimation unit which uses the frequency corrected modulated  
    base-band signal and generates a frequency domain channel estimate;  
    wherein the timing correction unit receives the frequency offset estimation  
    and the frequency domain modulated subcarrier signal to generate a time corrected  
    frequency domain modulated subcarrier signal;  
    a demodulator which uses the time corrected frequency domain modulated  
    signal and the frequency domain channel estimate to generate a demodulated signal.

16. (Original) The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the timing correction unit  
estimates a timing drift value and compensates for the timing drift value in the frequency  
domain by applying an appropriate phase factor to a subcarrier to update the frequency  
domain modulated subcarrier signal and thereby provide a time corrected frequency  
domain modulated signal.

17. (Original) The apparatus of claim 16, wherein the timing correction unit updates the frequency domain modulated signal using a relationship

$$R_{TD,m}[k] = \exp(-j\phi_{m,k}) \cdot R_{FFT,m}[k]$$

wherein:

$R_{TD,m}[k]$  is the time corrected frequency domain modulated frequency domain signal of an  $m^{th}$  subcarrier of a  $k^{th}$  data carrying symbol;

$R_{FFT,m}[k]$  is the frequency domain modulated signal as output by the fast Fourier transform (FFT) unit of the  $m^{th}$  subcarrier of the  $k^{th}$  data carrying symbol; and  $\phi_{m,k}$  is the phase factor; and wherein  $m$  is a subcarrier index for used subcarriers.

18. (Original) The apparatus of claim 17, wherein the phase factor  $\phi_{m,k}$  is defined by the following expression:

$$\phi_{m,k} = \frac{(T_s \cdot (k-1) + T_{init}) \cdot t_0}{T} \cdot \frac{m}{32} \cdot \pi$$

wherein:

$m$  is the subcarrier index;

$k$  is the time index measured in data symbols;

$T_s$  is a symbol time;

$T$  is a sample time;

$T_{init}$  is a time between a reference time and a first data symbol; and

$t_0$  is the timing drift value.

19. (Original) The apparatus of claim 18, wherein the timing drift value  $t_0$  is derived from the following relationship:

$$t_0 = \frac{f_{off}}{f_c}$$

wherein  $f_{off}$  is an absolute frequency offset estimate in Hz, and  $f_c$  is a carrier frequency in Hz.

20. (Original) The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the frequency offset estimation unit is a preamble directed frequency offset estimation unit which receives the modulated base-band signal.

21. (Original) The apparatus of claim 20, further comprising a decision directed frequency offset estimation unit which is connected to receive respective inputs from the demodulation unit, the timing correction unit, and the channel estimation unit.

22. (Original) The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the frequency offset estimation unit is a decision directed frequency offset estimation unit which is connected to receive respective inputs from the demodulation unit, the timing correction unit, and the channel estimation unit.

23. (Currently Amended) A radio receiver system comprising:  
a radio receiver which receives plural modulated radio frequency carriers and produces therefrom a modulated base-band signal, the plural modulated radio frequency carriers having been transmitted by a radio transmitter operating in accordance with a transmitter sample clock;

a receiver sample clock which is used for sampling the modulated base-band signal; and

a timing correction unit which performs in the frequency domain a timing drift compensation between the transmitter sample clock and the receiver sample clock;

wherein the timing correction unit uses a frequency offset to determine a timing drift value, wherein the subcarrier signal comprises a stream of data symbols, further comprising:

a frequency offset estimation unit which calculates:  
an estimated phase offset for each data symbol as a function of the data symbol;

a predicted phase offset for each data symbol as a function of the estimated phase offset thereof and an estimated phase offset of a preceding one of the data symbols in the stream;

a predicted sample phase offset for each data symbol as a function of a predicted phase offset of a corresponding one of the data symbol; and  
the frequency offset as a function of the predicted sample phase offset for each data signal sample.

24. (Original) The apparatus of claim 23, wherein the frequency offset calculation unit comprises:

- a phase locked loop for generating the predicted phase offset;
- a phase discrimination unit for generating an estimated phase offset for each data signal as a function thereof;
- a filter for receiving estimated phase offsets and generating the predicted phase offset for each data symbol as a function of the estimated phase offset thereof and the estimated phase offset of a preceding one of the data symbols.

25. (Cancelled)

26. (Currently Amended) A radio receiver system comprising:

- a radio receiver which receives plural modulated radio frequency carriers and produces therefrom a modulated base-band signal, the plural modulated radio frequency carriers having been transmitted by a radio transmitter operating in accordance with a transmitter sample clock;

- a receiver sample clock;

- a frequency offset estimation unit which outputs a frequency offset estimation;

- a controller which uses the frequency offset estimation to determine an estimated relative sample clock offset, the estimated relative sample clock offset being an offset between the receiver sample clock and the transmitter sample clock;

wherein the controller is a sleep mode controller which further determines a timing drift between the receiver sample clock and the transmitter sample clock during a sleep period of a predetermined duration.

27. (Currently Amended) The ~~apparatus~~radio receiver system of claim 26, wherein the sleep mode controller further determines a time until which the receiver is to sleep.

28. (Currently Amended) The radio receiver system~~apparatus~~ of claim 26, wherein the sleep mode controller further determines a time until which the receiver is to search for a start of a frame.

29. (Currently Amended) The radio receiver system~~apparatus~~ of claim 26, wherein the sleep mode controller further determines a size of a start of frame search window.

30. (Currently Amended) The radio receiver system~~apparatus~~ of claim 26, wherein the plural modulated radio frequency carriers have been modulated using Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM).

31. (Cancelled)

32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the plural modulated radio frequency carriers have been modulated using Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM).

33. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 34, further comprising performing the timing drift compensation using a frequency estimation and frequency domain channel estimation.



34. (Previously Presented) A method of operating radio receiver system comprising:

receiving plural modulated radio frequency carriers and producing therefrom a modulated base-band signal, the plural modulated radio frequency carriers having been transmitted by a radio transmitter operating in accordance with a transmitter sample clock;

sampling the modulated base-band signal in accordance with a receiver sample clock;

performing in a frequency domain a timing drift compensation between the transmitter sample clock and the receiver sample clock;

generating a frequency offset estimation;

generating a frequency corrected modulated base-band signal;

using a fast Fourier transform (FFT) unit to generate a frequency domain modulated subcarrier signal using the frequency corrected modulated base-band signal;

using the frequency corrected modulated base-band signal to generate a frequency domain channel estimate;

generating a time corrected channel estimate using the frequency domain channel estimate;

using the frequency domain modulated subcarrier signal and the time corrected channel estimate to generate a demodulated signal.

35. (Original) The method of claim 34, further comprising estimating a timing drift value and compensating for the timing drift value in the frequency domain by applying an appropriate phase factor to a subcarrier to update the channel estimate and thereby provide a time corrected channel estimate.

36. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein the channel estimate is updated using a relationship

$$H_m[k] = \exp(j \cdot \phi_{m,k}) \cdot H_m[0]$$

wherein:

$H_m[k]$  is the time corrected channel estimate for a time index measured in data symbols  $k$ ;  $H_m[0]$  is the frequency domain channel estimate for the data symbol  $k$ ;  $\phi_{m,k}$  is the phase factor; and wherein  $m$  is a subcarrier index for used subcarriers.

37. (Original) The method of claim 36, wherein the phase factor  $\phi_{m,k}$  is defined by the following expression:

$$\phi_{m,k} = \frac{(T_s \cdot (k - 1) + T_{init}) \cdot t_0}{T} \cdot \frac{m}{32} \cdot \pi$$

wherein:

$m$  is the subcarrier index;

$k$  is the time index measured in data symbols;

$T_s$  is a symbol time;

$T$  is a sample time;

$T_{init}$  is a time between a reference time and a first data symbol; and

$t_0$  is the timing drift value.

38. (Original) The method of claim 37, wherein the timing drift value  $t_0$  is derived from the following relationship:

$$t_0 = \frac{f_{off}}{f_c}$$

wherein  $f_{off}$  is an absolute frequency offset estimate in Hz, and  $f_c$  is a carrier frequency in Hz.

39. (Original) The method of claim 34, wherein the frequency offset estimation is obtained from a preamble directed frequency offset estimation unit which receives the modulated base-band signal.

40. (Original) The method of claim 34, wherein the frequency offset estimation is obtained from a decision directed frequency offset estimation unit.

41. (Original) The method of claim 34, wherein updating of the channel estimate for the timing drift compensation occurs every  $M^{\text{th}}$  symbol.

42. (Original) The method of claim 41, wherein a value for M is selected based on a particular link adaptation mode.

43. (Cancelled)

44. (Currently Amended) A method of operating radio receiver system comprising:  
receiving plural modulated radio frequency carriers and producing therefrom a modulated base-band signal, the plural modulated radio frequency carriers having been transmitted by a radio transmitter operating in accordance with a transmitter sample clock;  
sampling the modulated base-band signal in accordance with a receiver sample clock; ~~The method of claim 43, further comprising:~~  
generating a frequency offset estimation;  
generating a frequency corrected modulated base-band signal;  
using the frequency corrected digital modulated base-band signal and generating, for each subcarrier, a frequency domain modulated subcarrier signal;  
using the frequency corrected modulated base-band signal to generate a frequency domain channel estimate;  
performing in a frequency domain a timing drift compensation between the transmitter sample clock and the receiver sample clock by using the frequency offset estimation and the frequency domain modulated subcarrier signal to generate a time corrected frequency domain modulated subcarrier signal;  
using the time corrected frequency domain modulated signal and the frequency domain channel estimate to generate a demodulated signal.

45. (Original) The method of claim 44, wherein the timing correction unit estimates a timing drift value and compensates for the timing drift value in the frequency domain by applying an appropriate phase factor to a subcarrier to update the frequency

domain modulated subcarrier signal and thereby provide a time corrected frequency domain modulated signal.

46. (Original) The method of claim 45, further comprising updating the frequency domain modulated signal using a relationship

$$R_{TD,m}[k] = \exp(-j\phi_{m,k}) \cdot R_{FFT,m}[k]$$

wherein:

$R_{TD,m}[k]$  is the time corrected frequency domain modulated frequency domain signal of an  $m^{th}$  subcarrier of a  $k^{th}$  data carrying symbol;

$R_{FFT,m}[k]$  is the frequency domain modulated signal as output by the fast Fourier transform (FFT) unit of the  $m^{th}$  subcarrier of the  $k^{th}$  data carrying symbol; and  $\phi_{m,k}$  is the phase factor; and wherein  $m$  is a subcarrier index for used subcarriers.

47. (Original) The method of claim 46, wherein the phase factor  $\phi_{m,k}$  is defined by the following expression:

$$\phi_{m,k} = \frac{(T_s \cdot (k-1) + T_{init}) \cdot t_0}{T} \cdot \frac{m}{32} \cdot \pi$$

wherein:

$m$  is the subcarrier index;

$k$  is the time index measured in data symbols;

$T_s$  is a symbol time;

$T$  is a sample time;

$T_{init}$  is a time between a reference time and a first data symbol; and

$t_0$  is the timing drift value.

48. (Original) The method of claim 47, wherein the timing drift value  $t_0$  is derived from the following relationship:

$$t_0 = \frac{f_{off}}{f_c}$$

wherein  $f_{off}$  is an absolute frequency offset estimate in Hz, and  $f_c$  is a carrier frequency in Hz.

49. (Original) The method of claim 44, wherein the frequency offset estimation is obtained from a preamble directed frequency offset estimation unit which receives the modulated base-band signal.

50. (Original) The method of claim 44, wherein the frequency offset estimation is obtained from a decision directed frequency offset estimation unit.

51. (Previously Presented) A method of operating radio receiver system comprising:

- receiving plural modulated radio frequency carriers and producing therefrom a modulated base-band signal, the plural modulated radio frequency carriers having been transmitted by a radio transmitter operating in accordance with a transmitter sample clock;

- sampling the modulated base-band signal in accordance with a receiver sample clock;

- performing in a frequency domain a timing drift compensation between the transmitter sample clock and the receiver sample clock;

- using a frequency offset to determine a timing drift value, wherein the subcarrier signal comprises a stream of data symbols, further comprising calculating:

  - an estimated phase offset for each data symbol as a function of the data symbol;

  - a predicted phase offset for each data symbol as a function of the estimated phase offset thereof and an estimated phase offset of a preceding one of the data symbols in the stream;

  - a predicted sample phase offset for each data symbol as a function of a predicted phase offset of a corresponding one of the data symbol; and

  - the frequency offset as a function of the predicted sample phase offset for each data signal sample.

52. (Original) The method of claim 51, further comprising:  
generating the predicted phase offset;  
generating an estimated phase offset for each data signal as a function thereof;  
receiving estimated phase offsets and generating the predicted phase offset for each data symbol as a function of the estimated phase offset thereof and the estimated phase offset of a preceding one of the data symbols.

53. (Cancelled)

54. (Currently Amended) A method of operating a radio receiver system comprising:  
receiving plural modulated radio frequency carriers and producing therefrom a modulated base-band signal, the plural modulated radio frequency carriers having been transmitted by a radio transmitter operating in accordance with a transmitter sample clock;  
using a receiver sample clock for sampling the modulated base-band signal;  
generating a frequency offset estimation;  
using the frequency offset estimation to determine an estimated relative sample clock offset, the estimated relative sample clock offset being an offset between the receiver sample clock and the transmitter sample clock;  
determining a timing drift between the receiver sample clock and the transmitter sample clock during a sleep period of a predetermined duration.

55. (Original) The method of claim 54, further comprising determining a time until which the receiver is to sleep.

56. (Original) The method of claim 54, further comprising determining a time until which the receiver is to search for a start of a frame.

57. (Original) The method of claim 54, further comprising determining a size of a start of frame search window.

58. (Original) The method of claim 53, wherein the plural modulated radio frequency carriers have been modulated using Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM).